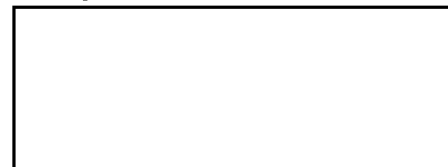
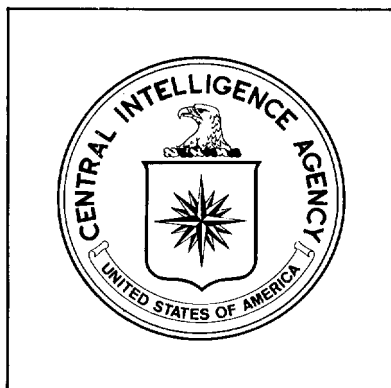


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Soviet Union Eastern Europe

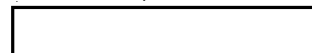
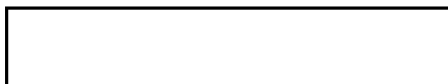
State Department review completed

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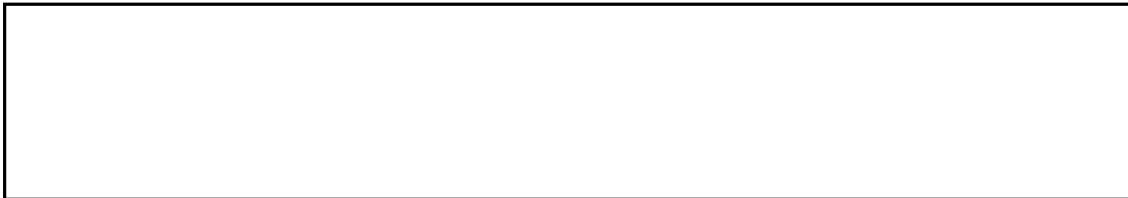
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SOVIET UNION - EASTERN EUROPE



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Soviet Views of Asian Developments

The Soviets are putting out the line that there has been a turn leftward in China's domestic politics. Their purpose evidently is to suggest to the US and others in the West that any improvement in relations with China will not be durable. The tougher line appears timed to counter whatever gain Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping may have made during his visit to West Europe last month and to raise doubts prior to President Ford's forthcoming trip to Peking.

This message was conveyed forcefully by Mikhail Kapitsa, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Far East division

[redacted] Kapitsa asserted that Chou En-lai's position had been weakened by the National People's Congress and that the "Shanghai" group, including Mao's wife Chiang Ching, had moved into dominant positions overseeing the party and the government. Kapitsa's deputy, Igor Rogachev, made similar points about Chinese politics to a US diplomat in Moscow.

Kapitsa and Rogachev made these assertions as if they were beyond dispute. In fact, neither Chiang Ching nor Yao Wen-yuan has been appointed to the Politburo standing committee, nor is there any sign that leftists have gained control of it or the party's control commission, as Kapitsa claimed. Moreover, the Soviets themselves have heretofore interpreted the National People's Congress as a victory for Chou and the moderates.

Kapitsa told [redacted] that the new predominance of the Shanghai group would lead to an intensification of the struggle against both the Soviet Union and the US. He did not speculate about what new policies China would follow, but he implied that there was a good possibility of tougher days ahead for Sino-Soviet relations.

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-1-

Kapitsa raised the issue of the Soviet helicopter crew that has been in Chinese hands now for more than a year, and about which the Soviets have said very little in the last six months. He argued disingenuously that Soviet authorities were under public pressure to do something about the crew and stated that the Chinese ambassador had been told that Moscow may be compelled to retaliate. Kapitsa's apparent purpose was to paint a picture of Chinese intransigence and unreasonableness [REDACTED]

A similar motive lay behind his description of the developing situation in Southeast Asia. Kapitsa said that the Soviets wanted all countries in the region to strengthen their defense against "Chinese expansionism," and for this reason were now prepared to take a more favorable attitude toward ASEAN.

Kapitsa described the Vietnam outcome as a great defeat for China, and by implication a corresponding victory for the USSR. He was less enthusiastic about Cambodia, and even wept a few crocodile tears for the people of Phnom Penh. Without giving any specifics, he professed to see factions within the Cambodian leadership and took care to describe the pro-Chinese faction as "savages" who were responsible for the excesses. This factional formulation provides a rationale for Moscow to seek ties with Cambodia even while it *sotto voce* condemns the Cambodian leaders.

Kapitsa took a hard line on Japan. He asserted that Japanese acceptance of the hegemony clause in its treaty with China would freeze Soviet-Japanese relations for a long time. He obviously hopes that such assertions will get back to the Japanese and stiffen their opposition. Kapitsa's deputy Rogachev has told a US diplomat that Moscow anticipates that, in the end, Tokyo will agree to the hegemony language.

[REDACTED]

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Ceausescu Arrives in Brazil

President Ceausescu arrives in Brazil tomorrow and moves on to Mexico on Saturday. At both stops he will push for increased economic cooperation and will seek support for Romania's bid for observer status at the meeting of nonaligned foreign ministers in Lima in August.

Brazil resumed full diplomatic relations with Romania only last year and has already concluded a bilateral economic accord that provides for Romanian imports of Brazilian iron ore. Romania has heretofore had to depend largely on the USSR for its iron ore.

Ceausescu's discussions in Mexico are expected to focus on President Echeverria's promotion of the UN charter on the economic rights and duties of states. Ceausescu is also a strong advocate of national control over exploitation of natural resources. He will probably offer the Mexicans technical aid in developing their rapidly expanding petroleum industry.

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CHRONOLOGY

May 27

Exiled Soviet author Solzhenitsyn concludes a month-long stay in Canada and arrives in Juneau, Alaska. [REDACTED]

25X1

Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis concludes a two-day, official visit to Romania. [REDACTED]

25X1

Deputy Foreign Minister Kovalev, head of the Soviet delegation at the CSCE negotiations in Geneva, informs his principal Western colleagues that the USSR will make a number of important concessions in the so-called Basket III "human contacts and information" area. [REDACTED]

25X1

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko confers with visiting Danish Foreign Minister Andersen. [REDACTED]

25X1

Politburo member Kunayev and candidate-member Romanov open the round of Soviet leadership speeches preceding the republic Supreme Soviet elections on June 15. [REDACTED]

25X1

May 28

Soviet Politburo candidate-member Ponomarev confers with visiting Somali Vice President Samanter. [REDACTED]

25X1

Eight US governors meet with President Podgorny in the Kremlin at the end of their 11-day tour of the USSR. [REDACTED]

25X1

Soviet Politburo candidate-member Masharov and party secretary Dolgikh make election speeches. [REDACTED]

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May 28

US Undersecretary of Agriculture
Campbell concludes a three-day,
official visit to Hungary. [REDACTED]

25X1

Polish Parliament enacts party chief
Gierek's major territorial-administra-
tive reforms. [REDACTED]

25X1

Soviet-Canadian commercial commission
convenes in Ottawa for a two-day
meeting. [REDACTED]

25X1

Czechoslovak Federal Assembly approves
a constitutional amendment that opens
the way to remove ailing President
Svoboda from office. [REDACTED]

25X1

USSR and Mauritius sign an agreement
in Port Louis to implement scientific
and cultural cooperation during
1975-76. [REDACTED]

25X1

East Germany and the Congo sign a
military cooperation agreement in
Brazzaville. [REDACTED]

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May 29

Soviet Defense Minister Grechko gives
ringing endorsements to the CPSU and
to Soviet foreign policy in a speech
to an all-army conference; only China
is singled out for condemnation. [REDACTED]

25X1

Czechoslovak Federal Assembly elects
party chief Husak as the country's
new president. [REDACTED]

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May 29

Romanian President Ceausescu confers with visiting Israeli Foreign Minister Allon. [REDACTED]

25X1

Romanian party secretary Andrei concludes a four-day visit to West Germany. [REDACTED]

25X1

Soviet Premier Kosygin confers with visiting Libyan Planning Minister Muhayshi on nuclear energy cooperation matters. [REDACTED]

25X1

USSR fixes the dollar-ruble exchange rate for June at \$1=.69 ruble, the lowest exchange rate in the USSR for US currency since August 1973 and the second lowest figure recorded to date. [REDACTED]

25X1

Soviet Politburo candidate member Rashidov and party secretary Katushev make this election speeches. [REDACTED]

25X1

Egyptian President Sadat begins a two-day visit to Yugoslavia. [REDACTED]

25X1

US-Polish agreement on Atlantic Ocean fisheries is signed in Washington. [REDACTED]

25X1

May 30

USSR and Libya sign in Moscow an agreement on cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. [REDACTED]

25X1

Soviet Politburo candidate-member Ustinov and party secretary Kapitonov deliver their election speeches. [REDACTED]

25X1

Romanian President Ceausescu confers with visiting Chinese Postal and Telecommunications Minister Chung Fu-hsiang. [REDACTED]

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May 30

Paris Air Show opens with the Soviets' TU-144 SST once again on display; the USSR also displays a full-scale model of its Salyut-4 space station for the first time. [REDACTED]

25X1

Soviet Politburo candidate-member Demichev begins a two-day, official visit to Bulgaria and confers with party/state chief Zhivkov. [REDACTED]

25X1

Romanian Deputy Premier Niculescu-Mizil concludes his official visit to China; it was highlighted by a meeting with Premier Chou En-lai.

25X1

[REDACTED]
US-Polish agreement on Pacific Ocean fisheries is signed in Washington.

25X1

May 31

[REDACTED]
East German Foreign Minister Fischer concludes a six-day, official visit to Mongolia. [REDACTED]

25X1

A high-level Chinese military delegation begins a ten-day, official visit to Yugoslavia; the delegation had stopped briefly in Romania. [REDACTED]

25X1

Party/state chief Zhivkov confers with Romanian Premier Manescu at the conclusion of the latter's two-day, official visit to Bulgaria. [REDACTED]

25X1

Soviet and US cancer researchers conclude a six-day meeting in Leningrad and sign a protocol to conduct joint research. [REDACTED]

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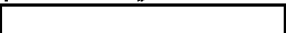


May 31


Finnish Defense Forces commander in chief Sutela concludes a one-week, official visit to the USSR. 

25X1


June 1

Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov leaves Sofia for a five-day, official visit to Japan, making a stop in Moscow en route. 


25X1

Polish administrative reforms formally take effect. 

25X1

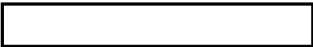
Soviet-Libyan economic commission convenes in Moscow. 

25X1


Israeli Foreign Minister Allon concludes a six-day, official visit to Romania. 

25X1

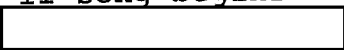
June 2

French naval squadron begins a five-day, official port call at Leningrad. 


25X1

Soviet Politburo member Kirilenko and party secretary Katushev confer with East German Politburo member Tisch, who is in Moscow at the head of a trade union delegation. 


25X1

North Korean party/state chief Kim Il-song begins a visit to Bulgaria. 

25X1

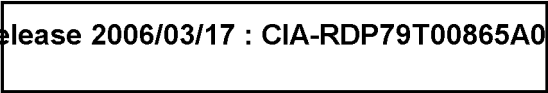
Danish Queen Margrethe II concludes her state visit to the USSR. 

25X1

East German Foreign Minister Fischer begins an official visit to the USSR. 

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June 2 Polish party chief Gierek begins a four-day, official visit to Sweden.

25X1

Polish Premier Jaroszewicz makes a one-day visit to the USSR.

25X1

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko delivers his election speech.

25X1

June 3 USSR commences a de facto, four-week closure of an area of the North Pacific for missile-testing purposes.

25X1

Third anniversary of the four-power Berlin agreement; Soviet media attack Western statements that it applies to "all Berlin."

25X1

FUTURE EVENTS

June 4 Chase Manhattan Bank head David Rockefeller to commence three days of official business in Czechoslovakia.

25X1

Romanian President Ceausescu to commence a three-day, state visit to Brazil followed by a five-day visit to Mexico.

25X1

Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis to begin a two-day, official visit to Yugoslavia.

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June 5 Luxembourg Grand Duke Jean to begin
a six-day, state visit to the USSR.

25X1

June 6 US Undersecretary of the Navy Potter
to conclude a twelve-day, official
visit to the USSR.

25X1

June 9 US Secretary of the Air Force McLucas
to begin a three-day, official visit
to Yugoslavia.

25X1

June 11 East German Premier Sindermann to
begin a four-day, official visit to
Yugoslavia.

25X1

Hungarian Foreign Minister Puja to
begin a three-day, official visit to
West Germany.

25X1

June 13 Portuguese President Costa Gomes to
begin a three-day, state visit to
Romania.

25X1

Brezhnev expected to make his speech
as a candidate for election to the
RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

25X1

25X1

June 15 Parliamentary elections to be held
in Hungary and in the Soviet republics.

25X1

June 17 French President Giscard d'Estaing
to commence a four-day, state visit
to Poland.

25X1

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25X1

June 23

SALT to resume at Geneva. [REDACTED]

25X1

Bulgarian party/state chief Zhivkov
to begin a two-day visit to Italy.

25X1 .

June 25

USSR and Mozambique to establish
diplomatic relations as the latter
achieves full sovereignty. [REDACTED]

25X1

late June

Belgian King Baudouin to make a
state visit to the USSR. [REDACTED]

25X1

Premiers of the CEMA member-states to
convene for their annual meeting,
reportedly in Budapest. [REDACTED]

25X1

late June -
early July

Foreign Minister Gromyko expected to
make an official visit to Canada.

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